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In the other work, Ol' maintains that another researcher has misinterpreted his own experimental data. This criticism refers to a recent work by Bath (Geofis. pura e appl., Vol XII, p 121, 1948), in which the average yearly amplitudes of microseisms according to data of the Upsala, Sweden, station were compared with solar activity. In Bath's work, it was found that the maximum of microseismic activity actually lagged 2-3 years behind the maximum of the Wolf number curve, in agreement with Bernard's results (P. Bernard, Ann. Inst. Phys. Globe, Paris, Vol XIX, 1941), for the period 1913 - 1923. For the periods 1923 - 1933 and 1923 - 1944, however, this lag increased to 5-6 years; i.e., the curve of microseismic activity became opposite in phase to the Wolf number curve.

Bath explained this by saying that microseisms are connected not only with the intensity of solar activity but also with the paths of cyclones. He found that the average latitude of the paths of cyclones over Scandinavia and the North Atlantic varies in an 11-year cycle. When solar activity is maximum, cyclones, in his opinion, move further to the south than when it is minimum (the average latitude of cyclone paths varies by 50). During solar activity minima, the cyclone paths are displaced to the north and when the cyclones pass close to the shores of northern Norway, the most favorable conditions are created for the formation of microseisms, since the sea breakers strike the shores of Norway at a right angle.

According to Ol', however, it is not at all necessary to resort to the breaker theory as Bath did in order to explain the regularity which he found. Ol' compares the cyclic curve of microseismic activity (A_m according to Bath), with the cyclic curve of the index of cyclonic activity (see appended figure) constructed recently by L. A. Vitel's (Trudy Glavnoy Geofizicheskoy Observatorii, No 8 (70), p 51, 1948), for three northern regions covering the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic Ocean up to the 120th meridian, and northeast European USSR (60-100° east longitude and from 60° north latitude to the coast). These two curves show good agreement. Thus, according to Ol', the puzzling behavior of the cyclic curve of microseismic activity is simply explained. When the most reasonable index of cyclonic activity is selected, it turns out that the form of the cyclic curve of microseisms is basically determined by the cyclic curve of cyclone activities. Thus, Ol' states, there is no need for drawing in changes in cyclone paths and resurrecting the breaker theory, as Bath did.

In addition, Bath's assertion that cyclone paths are displaced to the south during solar activity maxima is very doubtful, according to Ol'. As proof, he cites studies by V. Yu. Vize, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and L. A. Vitel's which showed that cyclone trajectories shifted northward with an intensification of solar activity.

[Appended figure follows.]

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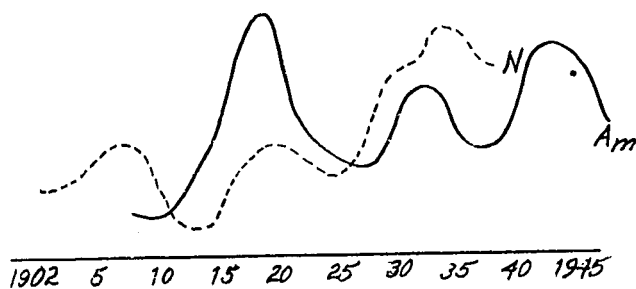
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Curves of Smoothed Values for the Index of Cyclonic Activity N (According to L. A. Vitel's), and the Index of Microseismic Activity Am (According to Bath). Values of Both Indexes in Arbitrary Units

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